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A GUIDE
TO
PROVIDENCE RIVER
AND
NARRAGANSETT BAY;
FROM
PROVIDENCE TO NEWPORT:

IN WHICH ALL THE TOWNS, VILLAGES, ISLANDS AND IMPORTANT OBJECTS ON BOTH SIDES ARE NAMED IN ORDER, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE PROMINENT HISTORIC INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THEM.

BY JOSEPH BANVARD.

11

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PREFACE.

THE pleasure of an excursion is greatly increased by a knowledge of the places which are passed, and the events of which they were the scenes. In this way instruction is blended with enjoyment.

In Rhode Island "The Excursion" is an established institution. Thousands of individuals go down the river every year to enjoy a pleasant sail, the refreshing coolness of the sea air, a delightful bath, good fishing, a clam bake and fish chowder.

During the warm season, four or five steamers make double trips daily from Providence to Newport, or "the shore," and are generally crowded with passengers. It was thought therefore that a Guide, which would give in a brief compass the desired information would be a welcome companion. That is the object of the present work.

Contents.

PROVIDENCE.

FOX POINT.

INDIA POINT AND BRIDGE.

PROVIDENCE REFORM SCHOOL.

HARBOR LINE.

SASSAFRAS POINT.

POWDER HOUSE.

ROBIN HILL.

RUM BOAT.

BOWER'S COVE.

KETTLE POINT.

FIELD'S POINT.

FULLER'S ROCKS, CONEY ISLAND.

SCOPULOUS ISLAND, BULKHEAD ROCKS,

POMHAM ROCK AND BEACON.

STARVEGOAT ISLAND.

VUE DE L'EAU.

PAWTUXET.

SABIN'S POINT.

PAWTUXET BEACON.

GASPEE POINT.

BULLOCK'S POINT.

GREEN'S ISLAND.

OCCUPASPATUXET (GREEN'S) COVE

BARRINGTON.

NAYATT POINT.

WARREN.
CONIMICUT POINT.
RUMSTICK POINT AND ROCKS.
ROCKY POINT.
WARWICK NECK.
WARWICK LIGHT HOUSE.
BRISTOL.
POPPSQUASH.
MOUNT HOPE.
PRUDENCE ISLAND.
PATIENCE, DESPAIR AND HOPE.
GULL POINT.
POTTER'S COVE.
HOG ISLAND.
BRISTOL FERRY.
FALL RIVER.
THE ISLAND OF RHODE ISLAND.
RHODE ISLAND COAL MINES.
PORTSMOUTH GROVE.
SANDY POINT LIGHT.
BULLOCK'S WHARF.
DYER'S ISLAND.
HALF-WAY ROCKS.
CONNANICUT ISLAND.
GOULD ISLAND.
BISHOP'S ROCK.
COASTER'S HARBOR ISLAND,
GULL ROCKS.
ROSE ISLAND.
THE DUMPLINGS.
GOAT ISLAND.
LIME ROCKS.
NEWPORT.

A GUIDE TO

Providence River and the Bay.

NARRAGANSETT Bay is one of the most magnificent and variegated sheets of water on the American coast. It extends from Point Judith and Seaconnett Point to Providence. It is gemmed with numerous islands of various sizes and singular forms, the largest of which are under a high degree of cultivation.

Its shores are indented with many picturesque coves, inlets and small bays, which with their accompanying peninsulas, and co-sey villages present many delightful scenes to the eye of the traveler. At various points there are excellent fishing grounds, and great numbers of blue fish, scup, flounders, menhaden, and other species of the finny tribes are

annually drawn from its prolific waters. Occasionally a strolling shark or a school of porpoises find their way into the bay and furnish additional amusement.

PROVIDENCE.

Providence is beautifully situated upon the head waters of the bay, and on land remarkably uneven in respect to its elevation.

To the west it stretches away over a pleasant plain, with its broad and regular streets lined with spacious stores and neat comfortable dwellings of wood and brick.

To the east and north-east, the ground rises, in some places gently, and in other places abruptly, forming high hills which are covered with edifices, many of which are beautiful specimens of architecture, presenting a noble appearance and commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. Many of these buildings are separated from each other by elegant gardens, delightfully or-

namented with trees, which, when viewed from a distance, with the alternate dwelling and churches nestling amongst them, furnish an eminently charming picture.

In the centre of the city is a considerable collection of water, surrounded at great expense, by a stone wall and fence, known as the Cove. The walk around it forms an agreeable promenade which is resorted to in pleasant evenings by the citizens for its refreshing coolness. On its southern side is the long, brick depôt, in which meet all the railroads that enter the city. It is one of the finest structures of the kind in the country.

On the northern side of the Cove is the prison.

Amongst its prominent public institutions Brown University is pre-eminent. Its several spacious buildings are eligibly situated on some of the highest land in the city. It has an excellent library of 30,000 volumes many of which are rare and valuable works.

Providence Athenæum is a valuable circulating library, containing 22,000 volumes designed principally for popular use.

Mr. R. A. Guild the librarian of the college, and Mr. Josiah D. Hedge of the Athenæum, gentlemen of intelligence and refinement, are always happy to receive visitors, and aid them in a survey of their respective institutions, or in availing themselves of the intellectual resources which are there treasured up.

The State House, Friends Yearly Boarding School, Arcade, Dexter Asylum, Post Office, Butler Hospital for the Insane, and the Reform School are all objects of interest. The present number of inhabitants is about 50,000. It contains 35 church edifices, some of which are large, elegant and imposing buildings. It is also well supplied with schools, banks, insurance offices and various benevolent institutions.

Providence was formerly distinguished for

its extensive commerce with the East Indies and other distant countries.

At the present time it is largely engaged in manufactures. Some idea of the extent of its industrial operations may be formed from the following statement.

It contains four bleaching and calendering establishments, five cotton mills of 34,000 spindles, two woollen mills, two screw factories, fourteen furnaces, two steam engine establishments, one rolling mill, one edge-tool factory, one factory for shoe ties and lacings, five planeing machines, eight engraving shops, three butt-hinge factories, five brass foundries, twenty tin and sheet iron shops, eight hundred carpenters, between three and four hundred brick masons and fourteen hundred jewellers and silversmiths.

The following statistics of the annual value of the manufactures of Providence for 1855, prepared with much care by Edwin M. Snow, M. D., will give additional information.

VALUE OF MANUFACTURES IN PROVIDENCE.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Printed Goods..... | \$2,771,600. |
| Jewelry | 2,696,000. |
| Iron Manufactures..... | 2,651,000. |
| Screws | 1,086,000. |
| Carpenters' and Masons' work..... | 1,160,000. |
| Cotton Goods | 920,000. |
| Clothing and Tailors' work..... | 846,000. |
| Patent Medicines..... | 700,000. |
| Bleacheries..... | 300,000. |
| Woolen Goods..... | 340,000. |
| Butts..... | 235,000. |
| India Rubber Goods..... | 500,000. |
| Soap and Candles..... | 451,200. |
| Starch,..... | 100,000. |
| Distillery..... | 160,000. |
| Bakeries,..... | 220,960. |
| Flour and Grist Mills..... | 142,065. |
| Furniture..... | 137,000. |
| Leather and Belts..... | 185,000. |
| Tin and Sheet Iron Ware..... | 144,900. |
| Boot and Shoe making..... | 118,000. |
| Harness and Trunk making..... | 105,000. |
| Cigars..... | 100,000. |
| Carriages and Cars..... | 150,000. |
| Plumbers and Brass Founders..... | 89,520. |
| Box Making..... | 86,400. |
| Planing Mills..... | 75,500. |
| Marble and Free Stone..... | 75,000. |
| Blacksmith's Work..... | 93,500. |
| Other Manufactures..... | 726,106. |
| Total annual value of products..... | <u>\$17,415,859.</u> |

FOX POINT.

THIS is the first point on the east. So soon as we pass this, steam will be increased and we shall plough our way through the water at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles an hour. Tradition reports that foxes were formerly accustomed to visit this point for the oysters which abounded here, hence its name.

In the early stage of the American Revolution a battery of thirty-four eighteen pounders was erected here. Esek Hopkins was appointed commandant of it; Samuel Warner, lieutenant, and Christopher Sheldon, gunner. Seven men were appointed to each. The object was to prevent the *Rose*, *Glasgow*, and *Swan*, British ships of war from coming up to Providence and laying it under contribution for supplies for the King of Great Britain. Scows filled with inflammable material were prepared, and a boom and chain were stretched across the channel for the

same purpose. The three above named vessels came from Boston to Newport. On the twenty-second of August, 1775, they came up the river to Conimicut Point, about ten miles below Fox Point; there they prudently determined to proceed no further and soon after returned to their former station near Newport.

When news of the American treaty with France, reached Providence, it was received with every demonstration of joy. A salute was fired from the battery at Fox Point, and from the frigate Providence.

INDIA POINT AND BRIDGE.

THIS is a short distance east of Fox Point. The long dark bridge which you see, spans the Pawtucket, or Blackstone river. This river takes its name from Mr. William Blackstone who was the first settler of Boston.—After occupying that peninsula about five years, he sold it to Governor Winthrop and

his company for six shillings per head. Being an eccentric man, and not finding his condition comfortable with the Puritans, he left them and went to Cumberland, R. I., about four miles from Pawtucket. The reason he assigned for his removal, was "I left England to get from under the power of the Lord Bishops, but in America I am fallen under the power of the Lord Brethren." He planted the first trees that bore apples in Rhode Island. He occasionally visited Roger Williams in Providence and preached for him. When he did so, he was accustomed to make the journey on a bull's back. The arrival of this *bullgine* in the colony with its single passenger was a marked event. To conciliate the young people he distributed among them as a curiosity his apples. The "yellow sweetings," which for a long time were regarded as the richest apples in the country, originated in his orchard.

The place of his residence was on the east-

ern side of the river near a beautiful hill, known as Study Hill, from the circumstance of his using it as a place of meditation and study. The romance and loneliness of this place of retirement are now destroyed by a utilitarian railroad which runs through it, over which the cars go, shrieking and roaring a dozen times a day.

Blackstone continued this hermit-like life for about forty years. He died in May, 1675, and was buried on his farm. The spot is well known. Although the field is cultivated every year, yet a space of about twelve feet which embraces the grave, has always been left untouched by the plough. He left a library of about two hundred volumes which were destroyed with his house in King Philip's war, which broke out soon after his death.

Before we lose sight of the bridge over the Blackstone, I want to tell you of another interesting object. Not far from that bridge in

a little cove is the famous "Slate Rock," on which it is said that Roger Williams first landed after his tedious and painful flight from the persecutions of his Massachusetts brethren.

As he approached the place he was saluted by some friendly Indians with the peaceful enquiry "What Cheer netop?" netop, meaning friend, a phrase which they had acquired from their intercourse with the English and which was equivalent to the salutation "How are you?" or "What's the news?" It is this incident that is pictured upon the seal of the city of Providence on the cover of this book. This rock is regarded with grateful veneration by the true sons of Rhode Island, and is covered with a large number of initials. From this salutation, the adjacent lands were called What Cheer, and under that name they were assigned to Roger Williams at the original division of the land among the first settlers. Tradition also states that after ex-

changing friendly greetings with these Indians, he proceeded round India Point and Fox Point, up the west side of the peninsula, near the mouth of Moshassuck river, now called Providence river, and went ashore at a point a little to the southward of St. John's Church where there is a spring, which has ever since been called Williams' Spring. Barber says, "his house was undoubtedly erected near the spot where he landed, and a few rods eastward of the celebrated spring." Here the wanderer found a resting place, which, in recognition of Divine interposition he called Providence. Here he established a government based upon liberty of conscience, and thus provided an asylum for the persecuted of all sects. Here he resided for over forty years devoting himself in various ways to the welfare of the colony and of the Indians; here he died and was buried though the precise place of his interment is unknown. The city is his monument.

Do you see that large white edifice on the hill above India Point? It is the

PROVIDENCE REFORM SCHOOL,

For the instruction and reformation of idle and vicious children of both sexes. It was established Nov. 1, 1850, and has accomplished much good for those for whose benefit it was designed. The children are not only instructed in such branches of knowledge as are adapted to their various mental capacities, but *special attention* is given to the formation of their *moral character*.

A portion of each secular day of the week is devoted to such labor as is suitable for them, and in some degree remunerative to the institution.

The building overlooks the harbor and bay, and a more favorable location for a fine prospect, and for pure air, is seldom found. It was formerly called the Tockwotton House, Tockwotton being the name given by the In-

dians to the tract of land in that section of the city. That

PYRAMIDAL STRUCTURE

Of stone standing on the western shore is a mark to indicate the harbor line. Owners of the land are allowed to fill in as far as that, but no farther. The Point near is called

SASSAFRAS POINT.

It is probably so called from trees of that name having formerly abounded there. In the early settlement of this country, sassafras was highly esteemed as an article of *Materia Medica*, and large quantities were exported to England. It was an important commodity of commerce.

POWDER HOUSE.

That small brick building with a black door just round Sassafras Point is a powder house. Notice the beautiful cluster of hills behind it.

ROBIN HILL

Rises somewhat conspicuously above the rest and is crowned with Fort Independence.

RUM BOAT.

That old dismantled steamer lying in the water at the west, near the base of the hills, is the Merrimac, converted into a floating grog shop. It is resorted to by boatmen and small pleasure parties. During pleasant days in summer it is decorated with flags to render it more attractive. It is a beacon giving warning of danger. It were well, if all would give it a wide berth.

BOWER'S COVE

Lies directly opposite Sassafras Point.

KETTLE'S POINT

Is on the east, directly opposite Field's Point. The Bristol and Warren railroad skirts the edge of the river from this point, to Barrington. The cars always attract the

attention of excursionists when they happen to pass simultaneously with the boat.

FIELD'S POINT.

THE first point on the west below Sassafras Point. After passing Field's Point, you come to some high isolated rocks near the eastern shore. These take the names of

FULLER'S ROCKS, CONEY ISLAND, SCOPULOUS ISLAND, BULKHEAD ROCK, AND POMHAM ROCK.

The pyramidal beacon, with the black ball, is called

POMHAM ROCK BEACON.

Pomham, or Pumham, is the name of a valiant Narragansett chief. By laying claim to lands which had been sold by superior chiefs to the English, and by taking sides against the whites in King Philip's war, he was the occasion of much trouble to the Puritans. He was killed in July, 1676, in a fight with the English.

The small island on the west, with a low house upon it, which you pass before you reach Pomham Beacon, is

STARVE-GOAT ISLAND,

Generally abridged in conversation to Star-get Island, and frequently to Goat Island. Between the channel and this island are numerous artificial beds of oysters. The house on it is occupied by the watchman, whose constant vigilance is necessary to keep depredators away from these tempting, ruffled bivalves.

VUE DE L'EAU

Is the name of the large white building on the east. It derives its name from the splendid water view which you have from that point. It is occupied as a boarding house during the warm season.

PAWTUXET

Is the village on the west, with the dark

colored church. It is five miles below Providence, and is situated on both sides of the Pawtuxet River. Vessels of fifty tons go up to the town. It has extensive cotton and woolen manufactories and several grist mills.

SABIN'S POINT,

Is the point on the east.

PAWTUXET BEACON,

We leave on the west. The depth of water in the channel, abreast of the town, is thirty-six feet at low water. Observe now the depression of the land on both sides of the river.

GASPEE POINT

Is that low, sandy point which puts out on the west below Pawtuxet. It is indicated by a spar-buoy. It takes its name from the destruction of the British schooner Gaspee, which occurred here in 1772. This armed vessel had been stationed at Providence, by

the British government, to assist the custom-house officers in the collection of the revenue and to punish what it considered as the contraband traffic of the Americans. The captain provoked the resentment of the people by compelling all the Providence packets to salute his flag, by lowering theirs. If they refused, he fired at them and chased them into the wharf. In the month of June, 1772, one of these packets, containing a number of passengers, came up the river and refused to salute. The schooner fired at it. But as that did not induce the required etiquette, the schooner took after it. When the master of the packet saw him coming, he determined, if possible, to run him aground. He was favored by the water. It being nearly high-tide, the dangerous places were all covered, yet not so much as to render them harmless. Accordingly, the American captain manœuvred in such a manner as to draw the schooner that was sailing in his wake, upon that con-

cealed sandy point. He was successful. The schooner there got aground and was unable to get off. The packet proceeded triumphantly to Providence, where tidings of the artifice produced a strong sensation. Everybody was pleased. A plan was immediately projected for destroying the obnoxious vessel.

A band of resolute Yankees under the command of an eminent merchant named Brown, and a ship master of the name of Whipple, set out at two o'clock, next morning, June 10th, and approached so silently and suddenly that they succeeded in boarding and capturing her without wounding any on board except the captain. He was landed, together with his private effects, and then the captors set fire to the Gaspee and consumed it with all its stores. The British government offered a reward of five hundred pounds, together with a pardon, if claimed by an accomplice, for the discovery and apprehension of any person concerned in the affair. It was all to

no purpose. No one could be found to give the required information.

BULLOCK'S POINT

Is on the east. It has a red spar buoy. At the head of the cove which separates Bullock's Point from the main land is a grave-yard, in which repose the remains of the first Mayor of New York. The inscription on the grave stone is as follows :

“ 1664.

Here lyeth the body of ye worthy Thomas Willett, Esq., who died August 4th, in ye 64th year of his age, anno.

Who was the first Mayor of New York and twice did sustain the place.”

GREEN'S ISLAND

Is just below Gaspee Point on the same side of the river. Immediately behind it is a large cove known as

OCCUPASPATUXET COVE,

Or more generally as *Green Island Cove*.

It is noted for the size and excellent quality of its clams. Immense quantities have been obtained here.

On the opposite side of the river may be seen the wharf and light of

BARRINGTON.

The land extending from Bullock's Point to Rumstick Point is embraced in the town of Barrington. This town contains a grist mill, an extensive brick factory and several schools.

The Bristol and Warren railroad runs along the shore from India Point and then passes through this town. The village cannot be seen from the river.

NAYATT POINT.

Sharks are sometimes caught from the wharf. There is some good fishing in the neighborhood. There is a well-conducted boarding-house here to which families from

Providence and elsewhere flee from the dust, noise, confinement and oppressive heat of the cities. Its light-house is quite a picturesque object.

This may be regarded as the mouth of the river, as it here suddenly enlarges and becomes the bay.

WARREN.

Is the next town on the east side of the bay. It is ten miles from Providence. In 1778, Rev. Charles Thompson the Baptist minister of this place, who had been appointed a chaplain in the American army, was seized by the British, and taken away a prisoner. The invaders consisted of some five hundred English and Hessian troops under the command of Col. Campbell. They came up in boats. After landing about half a mile south of Peck's Rocks, they scattered the inhabitants, seized and disabled several cannon and then passed on to Kickimuit river, just

below the present stone bridge. The Americans were then building some seventy flat bottomed boats, with which they intended to engage in an expedition against Newport, then held by the enemy. These, the invaders piled in a heap ; set them on fire, and burnt them, with a large quantity of pitch, tar, turpentine, ship timber and other American property. They then returned to Warren and completed their nefarious business, by burning the Baptist Church, the parsonage, with several other dwellings and blowing up the powder magazine.

The dress of the British on that occasion is said to have been “ Red Coats, cocked hats, and small clothes, with a great display of lace trimmings, shoe and knee buckles. The Hessians wore enormous fur caps and large, wide, loose boots into which they thrust all kinds of articles pilfered from the houses, which, hanging over the tops of their boots, gave them a singularly grotesque appearance.”

On their retreat, one individual, carrying a large drum, fell in the rear. The women seeing that he was thus separated from the rest of the company, ran out, surrounded him, and made him a prisoner. Instead of being mortified at his capture, he said he "was glad of it," because he was so fatigued with the marching and the work of the day. Three cheers for the courageous and patriotic women of Warren! This prisoner was afterwards exchanged for one of the citizens of the town.

Rhode Island College was established here, and Dr. James Manning its first President was elected in September, 1765. In May, 1770, it was removed to Providence. It had been previously agreed that the college should be located in the county which should contribute the most largely to its funds. Newport raised £4000 and Providence £4280.

Warren is a pleasant and thriving town of about three thousand inhabitants. Its chief

business interests are shipping, ship buliding, a large steam cotton manufactory, an extensive jewelry establishment, and other mechanical branches. It is also noted for its superior schools.

The Seminary for young ladies under the care of Mr. A. M. Gammell, assisted by an able corps of teachers, is particularly celebrated. Its pupils come from all parts of the country.

CONNIMICUT POINT

Is on the west, opposite Nayatt Point. It has a wooden beacon surmounted by a ball and vane. The channel here is forty-five feet deep.

RUMSTICK POINT AND ROCKS

Are on the east. This peninsula is supposed to take its name from its resemblance to a toddy stick. Boats are obliged to pass round this point in order to go up to Warren, situated on Barrington river, which here

empties into the bay. Turn now and look across the river to the western side. Do you see those large white buildings standing near the shore? That is

ROCKY POINT.

It is one of the most beautiful and romantic spots on the bay. It is now owned by Mr. Winslow, who seems to have spared no pains to make it as attractive as possible. Its numerous trees, its uneven ground, its wild and massive rocks piled up in most grotesque confusion, forming caves and subterranean passages of singular character,—its solitary walks, its bowling alleys, swings, fandangoes, flying horses and chariots, with its amphitheatre, convenient sandy shore for bathing, and its extensive open shaded saloons furnished with the various non-intoxicating refreshments, serve to render this a most desirable Summer resort. Steamers ply between here and Providence twice or more a day, during

the warm season, and are generally crowded with passengers. It is famous for its clam-bakes and fish chowders. A charming view of the bay and the surrounding country is obtained from its beautiful and shady hill sides.

WARWICK NECK.

Extends from Rocky Point down to the light house. It was from this neck that Col. Barton took his departure when he went on his famous expedition to capture Gen. Lee.

In the township of Warwick is a remarkable rock so equally poised upon two points, that a child can move it. As it rocks and strikes the stone floor on which it rests, it produces a loud sound, which can be heard in clear weather several miles, from which circumstance it has been called the Drum Rock. It is said to have been used by the Indians to give alarm in times of danger. Warwick was so named after the Earl of Warwick.

OHIO LEDGE.

Consists of dangerous sunken rocks nearly in the middle of the bay, between Rocky Point and Bristol. It is designated by that large tri-colored can-buoy, which, as it is rolled about by the waves, presents alternately to view, black, white and red,

WARWICK LIGHT HOUSE

Is at the termination of Warwick Neck. It is the northern and eastern point of Greenwich Bay.

BRISTOL.

May now be seen on the east shore. This town is beautifully situated on a plain gently ascending from the water's edge to the higher grounds in its rear. Its streets cross each other at right angles, are wide and ornamented on each side with the stately elm and linden, whose spreading branches, in many instances, gracefully interlock and furnish by their thick foliage, a delightful shade through

the warm season. Its location, midway between the cities of Providence and Newport, avoiding the severe heat of the one, and the rough sea winds of the other, attracts many visitors in summer on account of its healthful and refreshing air. Its inhabitants number about five thousand, nearly one quarter of whom are employed in agricultural pursuits, for which its luxurious soil is admirably adapted. It maintains considerable commerce coast-wise, and with the West Indies. It is a port of entry and seat of justice. It has five churches belonging to as many different denominations, two of which have been erected within a few years, and are probably unsurpassed in beauty and elegance by any in the State. It has a number of manufactories for cotton, sugar-refining, rifle-making, planing and cabinet work, propelled by steam power, also several banks. The public schools here have been brought to a high order by the liberal provision of the town, a judicious

classification, and a thorough supervision. The Normal School of the State is located in this pleasant village, and is quietly extending its influence under the able and efficient management of its accomplished Principal.

This like other towns situated on the Narragansett Bay, suffered severely during the war of the Revolution. It was once bombarded by a fleet of two English men-of-war under the command of James Wallace, and its inhabitants laid under contribution. At another time it was invaded by an armed force, some of its principal men taken prisoners, one of its churches, and a number of its dwelling houses destroyed by fire. Most of the people sought refuge in flight. A venerable clergyman, Rev. John Burt, in attempting to do this at the time of the bombardment, fell and died in a fit.

A peninsular strip of richly cultivated land lying west of the village, and jutting down into the bay, called POPPASQUASH, supposed

to be a compound of the two Indian words, Pappoose-Squaw, presents rare sites for summer residences, and beautiful drives from the town.

Two miles to the east on a bay called by the same name, rises MOUNT HOPE, supposed to be a corruption of the Indian name Montaup, the ancient seat of the famous King Philip, for so many years the formidable enemy of the English settlements in all parts of New England. From its summit rock he could take cognizance of the signal fires of his allies within a large circuit ; while at its base, he could hide himself within a munition of granite, and drink of the crystal waters that burst forth beneath his feet. Those strong fortifications of nature still remain.—That living spring yet runs cool and clear, while their primitive possessor, the bravest and the noblest of his race, fell in ambush on these same grounds, by the hand of a deserter from his own ranks.

In the war which this chief, in conjunction with others whom he induced to join him, waged against the English for their extermination, a vast amount of injury was done. It has been estimated that at least six hundred of the inhabitants—the flower and strength of the English were either slain or wounded; twelve or thirteen towns in Massachusetts, Plymouth and Rhode Island colonies were entirely ruined, and others greatly injured; six hundred buildings were consumed, and a large number of cattle and a great quantity of goods were destroyed.

The death of Philip in 1676 brought the domain over which he presided, into the possession of Plymouth colony by right of conquest. In 1680 the whole peninsula afterwards named Bristol, was purchased of said colony by four citizens of Boston, for the sum of eleven hundred pounds sterling. From that year its settlement began. In 1684 the first church was built on the common, near

the site of the present Court House, from timber cut down on the spot. It served the Society as a place of worship just one century and was occupied by five successive pastors.

Bristol County was originally occupied by the Wampanoags under their chief Massasoit. After the great plague which swept off so many of his tribe, just before the landing of the Puritans, he became subject to the Narragansetts. He was the father of King Philip.

PRUDENCE ISLAND .

Is on the west opposite Poppsquash. It is about six miles long by three miles wide. Its beautiful lawn-like slopes towards the water, with an occasional house to break the monotony, render it particularly pleasing to the spectator. It is cultivated and well adapted to grazing.

Between Prudence and the main land on

the west are three small islands with the significant names of

PATIENCE, DESPAIR AND HOPE.

Patience can be seen as you descend the bay. It lies between Prudence and Warwick Light. The others are invisible, unless you are sailing through the west passage. The boats generally go through the east one.

GULL POINT,

Puts out from Prudence Island and forms the northern arm of

POTTER'S COVE.

There is a wharf at the southern part of this cove.

HOG ISLAND

Is at the east opposite Gull Point in the mouth of Bristol harbor. This island was sold by Massasoit, sometimes called Ousamequin, to Richard Smith of Portsmouth, R. I., Feb. 7, 1653. Its Indian name was Cheswanocke.

Just beyond Hog Island to the east is

BRISTOL FERRY,

Which intervenes between the north-western end of the island of Rhode Island and the southern point of Bristol.

By looking up this channel in a north-easterly direction you can see

FALL RIVER.

This town was incorporated in 1803 by the name of Troy. In 1834 the name was changed to that of the river on which it stands. It is pleasantly located at the junction of Taunton and Fall Rivers. Fall River originates in the Wattuppa Ponds, one of which is eleven miles in length and one in breadth. It is two miles east of the town and is supplied by perpetual springs. The river has a constant volume of water with a descent of a hundred and thirty-six feet.

During the Revolution a party of about two hundred British soldiers landed on the

south part of where the present city stands. They were met by fifteen Americans commanded by Joseph Durfee, who were stationed behind a stone wall. As the British advanced they fired upon them. Two soldiers fell dead. Upon this the others, acting upon the principle that discretion is the better part of valor, immediately retreated to their boats and fled, leaving their two comrades behind them. These the Americans buried upon the site of the present Pocasset Factory. When this building was erected, their remains were removed to the town grave yard, where they probably now repose.

Fall River contains one woollen, one linen and a number of cotton mills, extensive Print works, rolling mill, nail factory and various other mechanical establishments.

It formerly contained an immense rocking stone, which was a huge mass of conglomerate so poised, that it could be easily rocked. It has now lost its balance. Not far from

this city is the famous Dighton Rock, with its mysterious inscription which, for so many years, has puzzled the learned. Fall River is in Massachusetts.

THE ISLAND OF RHODE ISLAND

Is on the East. It is from this Island that the State derives its name. It originally belonged to the Aquidneck Indians, and by them was called Aquidneck, which signifies, Isle of Peace. A short time before the settlement of the country by the English, it was conquered by the Narragansetts and held by them until they sold it to the English.

In the struggle for its possession there were two battles. One was on the water in canoes. In this the Narragansetts were victorious. The Aquidnecks retreated to the Island and encamped about three miles and a quarter from the State House, in Newport, in what is now the town of Middletown, on a piece of swampy land, a little east of the

road leading to Bristol Ferry. Here they were surrounded by the Narragansetts, who attacked them on all sides with the fury of savages, and in a short time slew and wounded so many of them as to make it useless to continue the conflict. From this time the Aquidnecks were tributary to their conquerors.

Its present name of Rhode Island was given to it after the celebrated Isle of Rhodes in the Mediterrean Sea. It is fifteen miles long and about three and a half broad. It is connected with the main land at the North-East by a long stone bridge. The soil is rich, and it was once covered with a heavy forest well filled with various kinds of game, including deer and fowl.

The Island was settled by William Codrington and a number of others about 1637. They fixed their residences at the northern end of the Island, where they laid out a town which was first called Pocasset. Subsequently this name was relinquished for that of Portsmouth.

A few months afterwards, another settlement was commenced in the southern part of the Island, to which was given the name of Newport. They were both united under a kind of patriarchal government of which Mr. William Coddington was appointed the Chief Magistrate.

Coddington purchased the island of the Indians for twenty-three coats, thirteen hoes and two torkepes.

Governor Hutchinson, in his History of Massachusetts says, that after the persecution of the celebrated Ann Hutchinson by the Puritans of Boston, "Mr. Hutchinson, her husband sold his estate and removed with his wife and family first to Aquidneck, (Rhode Island,) being one of the purchasers of that Island from the Indians, where by the influence of his wife, the people laid aside Mr. Coddington and three other Magistrates, and chose him for their sole ruler."

The author of a little quaint tract published

in 1676, entitled, "A Glass for the people of New England, by S. G.," supposed to be Samuel Gorton, says, when speaking of Mrs. Hutchinson, "So she goes by water with many others who perceived they must go to port next, and providentially fell in with Rhode Island, where they made a cave or caves and in them lived until the cold winter was past." She afterwards moved "to the Dutch country beyond New Haven," where she was murdered, with all her family except one daughter, by the Pequod Indians. This daughter was taken into captivity.

During the American Revolution this beautiful Island was in the possession of the British for three years, from December 6th, 1776, to October 25th, 1779. During this time, they did it an immense amount of injury. They cut down all the trees, and destroyed all the fences for fuel. They plundered the inhabitants of stores, food and various other kinds of property. Not satisfied with destroying

fences and trees amongst which were valuable orchards, and nurseries, they tore down nine hundred houses and converted them into fire-wood.

All the meeting houses on the Island except that of the English Episcopal Church, they mutilated, by tearing down the pulpits, removing the pews, and converting what remained into hospitals for the sick and wounded soldiers.

This Island was a scene of a gallant exploit performed by Lieutenant Colonel Barton.—Major General Prescott was the commander of the British army which occupied the Island. The Americans were anxious to get possession of his person; and a plan for that purpose was arranged, and successfully executed by Col. Barton. The head-quarters of Prescott were about five miles from Newport. The plan was to enter the house by night, seize the General in bed, and carry him off before any alarm could be given. It was a difficult

and dangerous exploit, in consequence of the vessels of war and sentinels around the quarters. On the night of July 10th, 1777, Barton, with forty volunteers, including several officers, left Warwick Neck, in two boats.—They passed cautiously down the river, silently rowing with muffled oars and eluding with great vigilance the ships and guard-boats which were stationed around the Island. They succeeded in reaching the Island under the favoring darkness, without discovery. But now the most difficult part of the enterprize remained to be accomplished. Tradition reports that among the party who went up to the house was a *hard-shell* negro, named Prince, and that when they came sufficiently near to see the sentinel, this ebony volunteer dropped upon his hands and knees, and crept, apparently smelling his way like a dog, so as to avoid detection, close to the unsuspecting sentinel, when, seeing his opportunity, he returned to his biped condition, clasped the

sentinel in his brawny arms and told him he was a dead man if he made the least noise.— Having frightened him into silence, he then transferred him for safe keeping into the hands of the others. Passing on without difficulty, the party soon found themselves at the door of Prescott's chamber which was fast closed. The great question, how it could be opened with sufficient suddenness to prevent his escape from the window, was soon settled by Prince's head ; for bringing his thick skull into sudden and powerful contact with it, he broke one of the panels and then easily opened the door. Prescott was seized in bed. One of his aids-de-camp leaped, without ceremony, from the window, and being somewhat in haste on the interesting occasion, he did not even stop for his clothes. This agility, however, was useless, for he was caught on the outside of the house by Barton's men, and *sans* ceremony and *sans* clothes was taken with the general to the boat and rowed over to the

American side. So suddenly and skillfully was every thing managed, that they had nearly left the Island before any alarm was given. As the boats passed by the British vessels of war, they could distinctly hear the sentinels on their decks call out "all's well." All *was* well for the adventurers.

This was the second time that Prescott had been taken within two years. The event produced great joy and exultation among the Yankees, and no little regret and mortification among the English. It was regarded as an appropriate retaliation for the capture of General Lee, who had been taken by the British some time before.

Tradition reports that while Prescott was a prisoner, he stopped, with those who had charge of him, at a tavern. He there called for a dinner. The host brought in some succotash, consisting of boiled corn and beans and set it before him. This so offended the General, that he took the dish and threw the

contents into the face and bosom of the host. The man quietly wiped himself, and went out and got a cowhide. He then returned and gave the officer a sound flogging for the insult.

The house where the General was captured is still standing. It is an old fashioned edifice with a large chimney in the centre of the roof. It may be seen from the water. Two conspicuous, ragged, button wood trees stand apparently at its southern end.

In the month of August, 1778. A battle was fought on the Island between the English and the Americans, in which the Americans had 30 killed, 132 wounded and 44 missing. The British, by their own account had 38 killed, 280 wounded and 12 missing. Generals Green and Sullivan were the American commanders. It had been expected that the French fleet under Count D'Estaing, which had recently arrived from France, would render essential service to the Ameri-

cans. But instead of this the Count, although he was informed of the state of affairs and was strongly entreated by the Americans to remain and cöoperate with them, refused and fled to Boston. The reason assigned is, that his officers, being displeased that he, a landsman, had been placed over them, were unwilling that he should have the opportunity of doing anything to his own honor, and as he had met with some disasters in a recent heavy storm and a superior British fleet was expected, they insisted that he should comply with his instructions which required him, in case these contingencies occurred, to go to Boston. The Americans were greatly disappointed and chagrined by his course. There was every reason to believe that if he had staid, the whole British army would have been captured and the Island regained. As it was, the Americans retreated after the battle to the main land.

A short distance south of Bristol Ferry, on this Island, are the

RHODE ISLAND COAL MINES.

They are six hundred feet deep and have several galleries proceeding from the main shaft to a distance of from three hundred to eleven hundred feet. The coal is anthracite, makes an exceedingly hot fire, but requires a strong draught. A few miles south of these mines on Rhode Island is

PORTSMOUTH GROVE.

The large white building on the shore is a public house. The small summer house on the hill is a kind of observatory, from which may be had an extensive and beautiful prospect. Here are groves of young trees a short distance back of the house, fitted up with fandangoes, flying horses, swings, bowling alleys, etc., for the amusement of visitors. It is a place of delightful summer resort for excur-

sion parties who can here enjoy good sea air, retirement from noise, a clam-bake, chowder and other luxuries. The sail between here and Providence is exceedingly delightful in a warm day. About a mile from the house is one of the largest springs in New England. That row of small buildings on the shore appearing like a file of soldiers is a range of bathing houses. They are always occupied in a warm day when parties are at the Grove.

SANDY POINT LIGHT

Is the light-house on Prudence Island, nearly opposite Portsmouth Grove. This Pharos, with its accompanying house and barns, the gently swelling hill behind it, the blue sky above and the green water in front, constitute a very agreeable picture.

BULLOCK'S WHARF

Is a short distance from the Sandy Point light on Prudence Island. A large yellow house is at the top of the lawn.

DYER'S ISLAND

Is a small low island on the east. It has neither house nor tree.

HALFWAY ROCKS

Are a low dark ledge about a mile below the southern extremity of Prudence. They form a point of great danger to unskillful navigators, especially in the night, as vessels go on either side of them, and with a little erroneous reckoning could come directly upon them:

CANONICUT ISLAND.

Directly west of the Half Way Rocks is the northern portion of Canonicut Island, also called Jamestown. It extends further south than Newport.

GOULD ISLAND

Rises somewhat boldly out of the water near the western shore. It may be known by its two red houses.

BISHOP'S ROCK

Is that bold rock at the east near the shore. Tradition relates that formerly sailors were accustomed to salute it when they passed it, by uncovering their heads.

COASTER'S HARBOR ISLAND.

This is the island to the east with the large stone poor-house upon it.

GULL ROCKS

Are those rocks a short distance to the south-west of the Coaster's Harbor Island, which are white-washed. The object of white-washing them is to make them more distinctly visible at night, that they may be avoided.

ROSE ISLAND

Lies to the west of Gull Rocks. It contains some old fortifications.

THE DUMPLINGS

May be seen to the south-west. They may

be known by their irregular jagged outline.— The farthest one is shaped like a dome. They appear to join Canonicut Island. The water in the channel here is a hundred and seventy-four feet deep.

GOAT ISLAND

Is at the mouth of Newport harbor. It may be recognized by its fortifications, its light house and its long wall surmounted with an iron fence.

If you are not going to stop at Newport, you will then pass by the *Dumplings*, *Kettle Bottom Rock*, and *Beaver Tail Light* on the southern extremity of Canonicut Island, leaving them on the west, and *Castle Hill*, *Butter-Ball Rock* and *Brenton's Reef* on the east and enter the ocean.

Beaver Tail Point takes its name from its resemblance to the terminal appendage of that animal.

LIME ROCKS,

As we round into the delightful harbor of Newport, we see on our right two small white Islands. They are of lime stone and hence their name.

You have now arrived at

NEWPORT,

Famed the world over for its beautiful position, its magnificent harbor, its historic associations and its various natural and artificial objects of interest. It is one of the most elegant and fashionable watering places in the country.

It contains a State House, City Hall, Market House, twelve Churches, seven Banks, four Cotton Factories, one Woollen Mill, Lead Factory, seven Grist Mills, one Tannery, three Printing Offices and three Newspapers, a number of public and private Schools.

Its population is about 10.000.

At *Easton's Beach*, about a mile from the city on the east, the sea rolls in, in all its grandeur, forming a sandy shore as hard almost as if it were Macadamized. A long row of bathing houses, arranged just above high water mark, furnish accommodations for dressing to the thousands of individuals who, during the warm season, resort here for a marine bath. On certain days it is used for fashionable drives, when, both the permanent and transient residents turn out in great numbers, passing and repassing each other on horseback, or in vehicles of the most unique and beautiful character. On these occasions, as well as at bathing hours, the beach presents an extremely lively appearance full of healthful exhilaration. The loud halloo, the cheerful laugh, the shrill scream and other sounds of merriment, mingle with the roar of the breaking billows, like notes from the fancy stops of an organ blending with its deep diapason, or still deeper bass.

A short distance to the south-west of the beach, the rocks rise to a great height and form an impassible barrier to the restless waves, which are ever dashing against them. A flight of forty steps, in one place, leads down to the water. Here spectators may stand and view the raging waves struggling in “their agony” to break through the mighty rampart, and then falling back in despair.

A mile or so beyond Easton’s beach to the east is *the Second beach*. A huge chasm in the rock here is called *Purgatory*. This chasm is supposed by Dr. Jackson, who has made a geological survey of the State, to have been once filled with green stone which has been washed out by the long continued action of the waters, except a small quantity at the end of the rent. The rocks along here are conglomerate—or pudding stone. But they are peculiar for having all the small stones laid in “the paste” lengthwise. They are placed as regularly as if done by human

hands. This feature gives to the sides of the ravine or Purgatory the appearance of a petrified wood-pile. Near here are some huge boulders which have been regarded of sufficient importance to be pictured by various artists.

On another part of the coast 'is seen the famous *spouting rock*, which when the sea runs strongly before a south-east storm, throws up the water to a height of forty feet accompanied with a loud roaring noise. Near here is the *boat landing*, a curious little cove, which Nature has made between the rocks, as if for this purpose. So small is it that only one boat can enter or leave it at a time. The fishermen put out from here when plying their craft.

Gravelly Point formerly known as *Bull's Point* is invested with tragic interest as the place where twenty-six pirates were all hanged at once on the nineteenth of July 1723. This

is probably, the greatest wholesale execution ever witnessed upon our shores.

The Glen and Lily Pond, are delightful romantic spots some distance from the city.

The old *Liberty Tree* is a button-wood with which time, the elements and worms, have taken such liberties that it now presents the appearance of decrepit old age. It is in the city and has upon its trunk, nearly covered with its bark, a metal plate giving the date of its planting.

Among the artificial objects which attract the attention of strangers is *Fort Adams*, about a mile from the city. This is a work of extraordinary magnitude and vast expense, which requires for its defence three hundred and sixty pieces of ordnance, embracing cannon, howitzers and mortars, and a large number of small arms. To use all these implements of war will give employment to a garrison of twenty-four hundred men.

The *Redwood Library* containing some

thousands of volumes, was erected and endowed by Mr. Abraham Redwood in 1747, after whom it has been named. It suffered greatly during the American Revolution, as most of the books were destroyed or carried off by the British. As however the building was spared and a few of the books were left, it was afterwards repaired and its naked shelves replenished with many useful and valuable works by the literary gentlemen of the town. The edifice, though not very large “is an elegant building much admired by architects.”

The *Old Stone Mill* is an object of curiosity, and many models of it are sold and carried away from Newport every season. It is circular in form, and rests on arches supported by eight round columns. It is about thirty feet high and fifteen feet in diameter. It is destitute of roof and fixtures of any kind. About six feet from the top are three small apertures or windows. On the inside,

above the arches, are the remains of a fire place ; and also several mortices apparently for the reception of timbers which once, probably, sustained a floor.

The interest of this edifice arises mainly from the uncertainty of its origin. No one can tell by whom or for what purpose it was erected. Different opinions prevail. Some say it was built by the first English settlers, for a windmill, others that it was intended for defence, whilst a third class believe that it is the work of the old Northmen who are said to have visited this part of America long before the discoveries of Columbus.

The *Jews Synagogue* was formerly used by the Hebrews as a place of worship. It is now closed, but is kept in good repair, as is also the burial ground and the street on which it stands, by the interest of a sum of money which was bequeathed for that purpose to the town by a wealthy Jew named Touro, who formerly resided here.

Two other objects which must not be forgotten are the *Perry Monument*, erected to the honor of Commodore Perry who was born here, and the identical printing press which Benjamin Franklin used when working at his trade. It is now in the office of the *Newport Mercury*, and is properly regarded as an object of great curiosity.

We must not fail to state that Newport is well supplied with Hotels, whose 'courteous proprietors spare neither pains nor expense in providing, not only the comforts, but also the luxuries of the season for the enjoyment of their guests. Amongst these are the Ocean House, the Atlantic House, Bellevue House, the Aquidneck and the Fillmore.

There are also various private boarding houses, where, at less expense, and in more retirement one may pass away the Summer.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber wishing to call notice to the valuable preparation called

S N O W & M A S O N ' S **CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP,**

has taken this mode. I know there are many humbugs in the shape of patent medicines, pretending to cure all diseases; I do not consider this as one of them. This medicine is for the CROUP and for COUGHS. In regard to the Croup, it is a disease that needs a remedy at hand; it will not wait for the physician to come; but it must have immediate relief.

This disease is caused by exposure to a damp atmosphere, and to whatever checks perspiration, and is most prevalent in the Winter and Spring. Children are generally attacked with it, in the evening, or during the night. The symptoms are a coldness over the whole surface of the body; a great difficulty in breathing, and a long shrill sound is produced. The voice in coughing, become hoarse and croaking; the head is thrown back in great agony, as if attempting to escape suffocation.

The above valuable SYRUP will always be found effectual;—it has been made for a number of years.

It is sold at twenty-five cents a bottle, so low that no one need be without it.

I have shown many physicians the method of making this Syrup, and the following certificate gives some idea of their opinion of it:—

“MR. MASON:—SIR:—Having had occasion to witness the effect of Snow & Mason's Croup and Cough Syrup in very many instances, and being acquainted with its composition, I cheerfully recommend it to the public as a safe and valuable remedy, and one that every family should be in possession of.
J. M. WIGGIN, M. D.”

This Syrup is prepared only by the subscriber,

C. A. P. MASON, Apothecary,

(Successor to Snow & Mason.)

No. 167 Broad Street, Providence.

Also recommended and for sale by E. P. Mason & Co., J. Balch & Son, J. G. Hassard, Wm. B. Blanding, Chambers & Calder, Benjamin D. Bailey, Albert C. Dana, L. D. Anthony & Co., Thomas W. Eddy, H. H. Burrington, O. Sumner, M. D., Amos Palmer, Andrew J. Smith, Albert L. Calder, Doctor Holmes, Pardon Sheldon, C. B. Burrington,

P. S. Be sure and ask for Snow and Mason's Croup and Cough Syrup, and see that you get what you ask for.

ALPINE HAIR BALM

FOR

Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Color.

Warranted to Cure Baldness, Scurf, Dandruff, Itching and all diseases of the skin. This Balm gives the scalp a new and healthy action; restores the coloring matter to the roots of the Hair, which passes through the Hair and gives it a natural color without the use of Hair Dye.

Hundreds of preparations have been introduced pretending to preserve the Hair and keep it from falling off, composed of Oils, Alcohol, and other deleterious materials, and all to no use. Hair dyes have been introduced that do not give the Hair a natural color, besides being troublesome to use. This Balm is not a Dye. Knowing that a preparation was needed to do what was required for the Hair, the proprietor was induced to experiment until he could obtain an article that would be the exact remedy. It is soothing and emollient, allays all irritation of the scalp, thereby stopping that troublesome itching. It Cures Dandruff and Scurf, and when the Hair has turned gray it will bring it back to its original color, be it Black, Brown or Auburn. It makes the Hair soft and glossy,—prevents it from falling off as will be seen upon using this Balm for only a few days—life will be given to the roots of the Hair, and growth will soon appear. Growth does not take place at the end of the Hair, as will be seen in persons who have their hair dyed. If you examine grey hair that has been colored for a week, you will find towards the roots, that the hair has come out gray, hence it is necessary to have the fluid at the roots of the hair healthy, that the whole hair may be a natural color. Each hair has a root in the skin, and is of itself a hollow, gray tube, through which there is a constant circulation of the pigment from the root. When this pigment or coloring matter dies out, it leaves the hair hollow and it becomes gray. To invent a balm that would produce this pigment has become the study of the proprietor. The discovery of the Alpine Hair Balm will do it. It will bring the hair to its natural color by making anew the coloring matter in the roots of the hair.

It is a mistaken notion that oil or grease will restore the hair, as nothing can be more injurious. The Alpine Hair Balm, will restore the skin and save the hair of those who have been sick with fever or any disease.

Prepared by C. A. P. MASON, Apothecary, No. 167 Broad street, Providence, R. I.

Also recommended and for sale by

E. P. Mason & Co.,
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J. G. Hazzard,
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Albert C. Dana,
L. D. Anthony & Co.,
Thomas W. Eddy,

H. H. Barrington,
O. Sumner, M. D.,
Amos Palmer.
Andrew J. Smith,
Albert L. Calder,
Doctor Holmes,
Pardon Sheldon,
C. B. Barrington.

DENTISTRY.

DR. T. D. THOMPSON,

Dentist of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Office No. 62 Westminster street, performs all operations upon the Teeth and Mouth, for Preservation and Health. Will construct full Dentures, or partial Sets, by any of the various processes desired. Teeth mounted on the "CHEOPLASTIC" Process, a New and Beautiful method recently Patented by Dr. Blandy of Baltimore. By this process the Teeth are Cast in with the Plate.

A PRACTICAL BOOK FOR EVERY FAMILY.

"FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE,"

Relating to the Teeth ; showing their influence upon the Health, Speech and Looks ; with directions for their Care and Preservation.

Testimonials recommending the Book:

I have the happiness to say, in my opinion it truly contains *facts* well worthy of a general dissemination.

LEWIS MILLER, M. D., Providence, R. I.

I can with pleasure recommend it as worthy of a general perusal and think it well adapted to the wants of the people.

JOSEPH W. FEARING, M. D.,
Providence, R. I.

It contains many useful practical "facts" upon the Teeth and their abuse ; and simple concise rules for the preservation and treatment of these organs I cannot but hope that it will meet with an extensive circulation, and add to your already well deserved reputation as a practitioner of the Dental art.

A. H. OKIE, M. D.,
Providence, R. I.

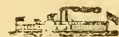
It contains much valuable information which deserves to be widely circulated. The teeth are every way so important that it is hardly possible to place too high an estimate upon sound practical directions for their preservation.

GEORGE I. CHACE,
Prof. of Chemistry and Physiology in Brown University.

If the facts which you have so distinctly set forth are regarded, especially by those having care of the young, the happiest results must inevitably follow. I thank you for the service you have rendered the public.

WARREN RANDOLPH, Providence, R. I.

STEAMER CANONICUS! EXCURSIONS TO ROCKY POINT.



On Wednesday next, July 14th, 1858, the superior fast sailing steamer CANONICUS, Captain Samuel Allen, will commence her regular Excursion Trips to Rocky Point and Portsmouth Grove, leaving Providence daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Butler's wharf, (west side,) at 9 a. m., or on the arrival of the Hartford and Worcester morning trains, and at 2 o'clock p. m., touching at Fall River Iron Works Company's Wharf, east side.

Returning, leave Portsmouth Grove at 11 a. m. and 4½ p. m.; Winslow's wharf, Rocky Point, at 11½ o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m.

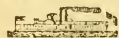
Fare for the Excursion, 25 Cents.

Arrangements can be made to stop at any accessible point on the Bay, on reasonable terms, by applying to

DAVID SISSON, Agent.

Providence, July 1st, 1858.

EXCURSIONS TO Winslow's Rocky Point & Nayatt



The commodious steamer CLIFTON, Captain Carr, will commence her regular Excursion Trips for the season, on Monday, July 5th, 1858, to Nayatt and Rocky Point.

Leave Almy's Wharf, (west side,) at 9 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m.

Returning, leave Winslow's wharf, Rocky Point, at 10 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m.

Fare for the Excursion, 25 Cents.

Arrangements can be made to take parties to any accessible place on the Bay, by applying to

E. C. POTTER, Agent, No. 84 Dyer Street.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO NEWPORT AND BACK FOR 50 CENTS.

COMMENCING ON THURSDAY, JULY 1st, 1858.



The steamer PERRY, Captain N. B. Allen, will leave Providence for Newport, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9½ o'clock a. m., or on arrival of trains from Boston, &c.

Passengers may, (by calling for an Excursion Ticket,) procure one for 50 cents that will entitle them to a return passage (the same day only,) at 2 p. m.

By this arrangement they will arrive at Newport at about 11½ a. m., thus giving ample time to visit Newport Beach, and other celebrated places.

On Saturday (at 6¼ p. m.) "Excursion Tickets" will be sold that will entitle the purchaser to a return passage the following Monday by the 5 a. m. trip only.

In no case will those tickets be received, except as above mentioned.

PROVIDENCE AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.



To take effect on Monday, May 10th, 1858.

Passenger trains will leave Providence for Worcester and Way Stations, at 7 15 and 11 45 a. m., and 4 20 p. m.

Worcester for Providence and Way Stations, at 7 and 11 30 a. m., and 4 p. m.


Trains connect at Worcester Junction with trains to and from the Western, Worcester and Nashua, Boston and Worcester, and Norwich and Worcester Railroads.

Through Tickets to all important points at the West, can be obtained at the office of the Company in Providence, at as low rates as by any other route.

Trains to and from Valley Falls and Providence, will leave as follows :

Valley Falls for Providence, at 6 10, 7, 8, **8 48**, 10 and 11 a. m., and 1, **1 23**, 2, 3, 4, **5 50**, 6 and 7 30 p. m.

Providence for Valley Falls, at 6 35, **7 15**, 7 30, 9 30, 10 30 and **11 45** a. m., and 12 m., and 1 30, 2 30, 3 30, **4 20**, 5 30, 6 30 and 8 p. m.

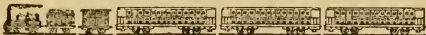
 Those trains in bold figures are the Worcester trains.

S. H. TABOR, Superintendent.

Providence, May 7th, 1858

BOSTON & PROVIDENCE RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.



To Commence Monday, May 10th, 1858.

On and after Monday, May 10th, 1858, until further notice, passenger trains will be run as follows :

Leave Providence at 7 35 and 11 15 a. m., and 4 10 p. m.

Due at Providence at 9 25 a. m., and 1 05 and 6 p. m.

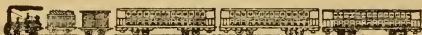
Leave Boston at 7 25 and 11 10 a. m., and 4 p. m.

Due at Boston at 9 30 a. m., and 1 10 and 6 10 p. m.

Steamboat train will leave Boston at 5 30 p. m.

Due at Providence at 7 p. m.

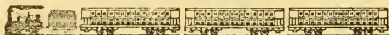
Hartford, Providence & Fishkill RAILROAD.



Leave Providence at 8 a. m., and 2 45 p. m., for Hartford connecting with Express train for New York and Springfield.

Leave Hartford at 7 a. m., and 1 05 p. m., for Providence, The 7 a. m. train connecting with the Boston, Taunton and New Bedford trains.

STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD.



On and after Monday, April 12th, 1858, trains will run as follows:

Accommodation passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave Providence at 7 30 a. m., 1 30 and 4 p. m.

Leave Stonington at 7 00 a. m., and 3 15 p. m.

The 1 30 p. m. train from Providence is a freight train with passenger car attached.

New York steamboat train leaves Providence at 7 p. m., or on the arrival of the train from Boston.

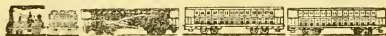
Leaves Stonington at 12 m., or on the arrival of the steamboat train from New York.

The steamer Mystic will leave Stonington for New London on the arrival of the 7 30 a. m., train from Providence. Fare \$2.

A. S. MATHEWS, Sup't.

PROVIDENCE, WARREN & BRISTOL RAILROAD.

PASSENGER NOTICE.



SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

On and after Monday May 10th, 1858, the trains will run as follows:

Leave Providence at 8 a. m., and 1 45 and 6 p. m.

Leave Bristol at 6 30 and 9 30 a. m., and 3 p. m.

Leave Warren for Providence at 6 40 and 9 40 a. m., and 3 10 p. m.

Leave Warren for Bristol at 8 35 a. m., and 2 20 and 6 35 p. m.

The 6 30 a. m., and 3 p. m., trains from Bristol connect with the morning and evening trains to Boston.

The 6 p. m. train from Providence connects with the evening train from Boston.

L. M. E. STONE,

Engineer and Superintendent.

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